# Bombay Gazette.

*PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.*

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

**Vol. LI.** FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1840. **3,154.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 1st May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "MEDORA," WILLIAM HARRISON, Commander, will sail on the 6th May. For Passage apply to HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 1st May 1840.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

IT having been brought to the knowledge of the Directors, that parties having accounts with the Bank, have so far altered the established form of Checque as to make it payable to *order* instead of to *Bearer*, thereby altering also the Character of the Draft, and entailing additional responsibility on the Bank, in respect to the authentlcity of the signatures of Endorsers.—Notice is hereby given that all Checques passed on the Bank after this date must be drawn conformably with the printed form furnished to constituents, and made payable to Individuals and Firms, or *Bearer and not to order* otherwise they will not be paid.

By order of the Directors,

W. W. CARGILL,

*Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

Bombay, 23rd April 1840.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that one CASSIM DOSOA, Khojah of Bombay Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Mahim, hath contracted to sell to one ABDOOL HUSSEIN ABDOOL RAHIM, Borah Merchant, all the Parcel or Piece of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, and Garden situated and lying and being without the Fort Walls in Mahim, commonly called Saukurthow, registered in the Collector's Office under the following numbers, viz, No. 64, 102, 102, 102, 204, 333, 397, being purchased property under the Sheriff's Sale by the first purchasers. All persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the abovenamed purchaser at his Shop near Pinedonie road, within fourteen days from the date hereof will be attended to, and from and after the said date they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 1st day of May 1840.

જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર દીગાંથી આપીગિયદે શ્રી ગુમણઈ વાલા વેપારી ખોજા કાશમ દોશા જે માણી મોકેમ મે રેહ્ છે તે માણીજિ શ્રી ગુમણઇ વાલા વોરા વેપારી અણ કુલ કુરેન અણ કુલ રહીમને તોંકિ અથવા જમીનનો કટકો તે શા થે તેપર નું ઘર અથવા આગલો વારી ઝાડ વેચાનુ આપવા નું શાદું કરેઉ છે* કિ મીલકત શ્રી ગુમણઈનાં બાકેરકોટ મોકેમ મોછે આ ને લીકો શાકર થાવને નાંમે ઓલખે છે આને કાલેકટરનાં દફતર મો તેહ્નાં નંમબર ૬૪ ૧૦૨ — ૧૦૨ — ૧૦૨ — ૨૦૪ — ૩૩૩ — ૩૯૭ છે કિ મીલકત પેહલા ખરીદદારે આગલ મો શરીફનાં લીલાંઉ થી વેચાતી લીધેલી છે* જેથી ણીમાને હરેક દાવો અથવા માંગણું ગેરવી થી અથવા વારસા હીસાથી અથવા બાંજરી તે થી પોંચનું કોઈ તો તેણાવો ને આ લખેમાથી બાકેર થાકિ કે આજવી દીન ૧૪ લી મૃદત મો ઉપરં કહેલા ખરીદદાર માણી ને પાંચિની નાં રૂશનાપર કિધાણી નું દુકાન છે તાંકાં બાકેર કરે તો તેશાંનલસે આને ઉપલી તેરીખ પછે દો ઈ દરદાવો કરસે તો તે રદ આને બાતલ બાકે શકુ* — તારીખ ૧ લી મેઈ ૧૮૪૦

ON THE 5TH OF MAY NEXT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

"THE BOMBAY HERALD."

*Price Two Rupees per Month.*

*** Applications to be made to Mr. E. KEAN, at Mr. VIEGAS' Circulating Library, No. 5, Church-lane, Fort.

Bombay, 1st May 1840.


## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of ABDOOL RAHIM KHAN.... ..... } *Plaintiff*

*vs.*

SALAY BIN MOOBARUCK BIN MOORESHEED..... .. .. ... .. } *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 8th day of May next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by Public Auction at the Stables belonging to ABDOOL RAHIM KHAN, on the Bhendy Bazar Road near Baboola Tank, the undermentioned property of the abovenamed Defendant.

27 Arab Horses in 27 Lots.

G. F. HUGHES,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 30th April 1840.

ગુમણઈની જુડીકેટરની શ્રી પરીમ કોરટ મોથી*

પલીશાઈડ*

શરીફનું વેચાંણ*

અબકુલ રહીમખાંનની પરીઆહી મો ફરીદ્રેશીઅરાનાં કેદમાંનામાંથી જપત કરેલ છે તેપરીઆહી કરનાર*

શાલેખીન મુખારક ખીન યુરોપ જવાબદેનાર*

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીગિયદે તારીખ ૮ મી મેઈ અદીનાંની અને શ્રીકરવારને દંને પાછલા પોકેારનાં ૩ વાગાતે લીડીબજારનાં રશતાપર બાબુલાનાં તલાવ આગલ અબકુલ રહીમખાંનનાં તબેલા મો ઉપર લખેલી પરીઆહીનાં જવાબ દેનારની કેડલ લખેલી અશકેસાં મત જાકેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચસે*

૨૭ અરબી ઘોડા તેહ્નાં ૨૭ લાટ કરીને વેચસે*

ગુમબજની શરીફની આપીશ્રે જી પિ ડીજી ના ૩૦ મી પિરેલ ૧૮૪૦ શરીફ*

اشتهار

از سوپريم كورت جودي كيتر سني

پيلي سيد

فروختن شريف

دربابت مقدمه سيد الرحيم خان مدعي

موافق حكم نامه فري فسيس قبض نموده شد

مدعا علي صالح بن مبارك بن مرشد

ازين جا خبر داده مي شود كه بتاريخ ٨ هشتم ماه مي بروز آدينه بوقت ساعت سه ٣ قريب عصر در بهيندي بازار نز تالاب بابولا در طويله عبد الرحيم خان مطابق مقدمه اسباب مدعا علي را موفق تفصيل الذيل ظاهر هراج نموده خواهد فروخت

تفصيل آن

٢٧ بيست وهفت عدد اسپ عربي آنرا بيست وهفت لات يعني حصه نموده يعني جدا جدا خواهد فروخت

دراقيس شريف ممبي

تاريخ ٣٠ اپر ١٨٤٠

جي پف هيوج

شريف ممبي


IN the Press, and will be ready on the 1st Proximo, price 1½ Rupees.

MARCHING RHYMES,

OR

A SOLDIER'S RAMBLES,

THROUGH

**Scinde and Afghanistan,**

*during the campaign of* 1839.

BY

COLOUR SERJEANT WILLIAM BONE,

2D OR QUEENS ROYAL REGIMENT.

Apply at A. VIEGAS' Circulating Library No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.


## AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 5th Instant, by Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE and Co., an entire Invoice of Genuine Perfumery from the well known House of JOHN GOSNELL and Co., late "*Price and Gosnell,*" just landed from the "*Lady Feversham,*" and from being outwardly slightly damaged, to be sold without reserve on account of those concerned.

The Invoice consists of Macassar Oil, Bear's Grease, Soaps of all kinds, Essence of Tyre, Curling Cream, Essence of Lavender and Roses, Honey Water, Pomade Divine &c. &c.

Orders from Out Stations will be faithfully executed.

Bombay, 1st May 1840.

FOR SALE.—A young Chestnut Arab Horse, sound and free from vice. Payment to suit the convenience of the purchaser, seen at the Sanitarium.

GEORGE ASHBURNER,—*8th Regt.*

May 1st, 1840.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

*Bombay Gazette Office, 1st May* 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Respondentia Bonds, each.. | Rs. | 1 |
| Ship's Articles..... | ,, | 1 |
| Policies of Insurance..... | ,, | 1 |
| Bills of Exchange, per set..... | Ans. | 8 |
| Interest Bonds..... | ,, | 8 |
| Bills of Lading..... | ,, | 8 |
| Powers of Attorney, each..... | ,, | 8 |

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 1st May 1840.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd April* 1840.

No. 284 of 1840.—Lieutenant Walker, of the Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer at Karrack.

No. 285 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant W. F. Hay, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 24th April* 1840.

No. 286 of 1840.—The following temporary appointments are made:—

Ensign S. J. K. Whitehill of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Ensign Newnham on sick certificate to the Presidency.

Lieutenant and Adjutant F. W. Clarke, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, until an Officer is available for the duty, in consequence of the absence of Lieutenant Young on leave to the Presidency.

Lieutenant W. Falconer of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to that Regiment from the 5th March last.

Captain H. J. Parkinson, Commanding the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, to act as Adjutant to that Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Barr on duty, from the 2nd to the 25th February last.

No. 287 of 1840.—The following Native promotion is made:—

*1st Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Jemedar Shaik Ahmed to be Subedar, vice Ramdeen pensioned.—*Date of Rank, 1st January* 1840.

No. 288 of 1840.—Captain J. S. Grant, is appointed Executive Engineer in Scinde, but will continue to act as Superintending Engineer of the Northern Provinces, until further orders.

No. 289 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon D. Clark of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Neilgherry Hills for two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 290 of 1840.—Captain A. F. Johnson of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Military Auditor General, is permitted to retire from the Service, on the pension of his Rank, from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

*Bombay Castle, 25th April* 1840.

No. 291 of 1840.—An extension of leave to the 31st December next, to visit Goa, is granted to Apothecary Salvador de Souza, of the European General Hospital, for the benefit of his health.

No. 292 of 1840.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee, to meet on Monday next, the 27th Instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. to inspect and report on certain new Tents made up by the Contractor, which will be pitched on the Esplanade, outside the Church Gate for that purpose.

Captain Webb,
and
Two Officers of the Garrison.

*Bombay Castle, 27th April* 1840.

No. 293 of 1840.—1st Hospital Assistant W. Hodges, now doing duty at Aden, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and will join the Steamer Zenobia on the arrival of that vessel at Aden.

*Bombay Castle, 28th April* 1840.

No. 294 of 1840.—Lieutenant Colonel Command- and B. Sandwith, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to return to Europe, on furlough, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 295 of 1840.—Captain Farquharson, Deputy Commissary Poona Division of the Army, received charge of the Arsenal at Ahmednuggur from Captain Grant on the 7th instant.

No. 296 of 1840.—Captain R. H. Wardell, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, from the date of his departure.

No. 297 of 1840.—Major C. Waddington, Superintending Engineer Southern Provinces, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Mahableshwar Hills, from the 1st to the 31st Proximo.

No. 298 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Colonel Farquharson, dated Kurrachee the 31st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant G.F. Sealy, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, to act as Interpreter to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

No. 299 of 1840.—The following tempoarry arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant R. C. Wormald, of the Artillery, to act as Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Lieutenant Glasse, on sick certificate, or until further orders.

No. 300 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Major Billamore, Commanding 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, dated Camp Bukker, 12th April 1839, appointing Lieutenant P. C. N. Amiel, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the Left Wing of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, from the 17th April to the 5th May 1839.

An Order by Major Billamore, Commanding 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, dated Camp Bukker, 5th May 1839, appointing Lieutenant C. D. Delamotte to act as Staff Officer to the Left Wing of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, from the 6th May to the 24th October 1839.

An order by Lieutenant Raitt, Senior Officer in charge 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, dated Camp Deyra, 22nd January 1840, appointing Lieutenant W. Clarke, of the Scinde Irregular Horse to act as Interpreter in Hindootanee to the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, from the 22nd January to the 1st March 1840, during the absence of Captain Brown on duty.

An order by Major Billamore, Commanding 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, dated Camp Bucker, 18th February 1840, appointing Ensign G. Malcolm to act as Staff Officer and interpreter in Hindoostanee to the Details of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry of upwards of 300 Rank and File on Detachment at Sukkur, from the 18th February to the 1st March 1840.

An order by Brigadier Stevenson, C. B. Commanding in Upper Scinde, dated Camp Sukker, 30th March last appointing Lieutenant A. C. Honner, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Forbes.

An order by Brigadier Stevenson, C. B. Commanding in Upper Scinde, dated Camp Sukkur, 31st March last, appointing Captain J. S. Down of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Executive Engineer in Upper Scinde until further orders.

No. 301 of 1840.—First Hospital Assistant Narrain Venayeck, of the Native General Hospital, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for requisition duty.

*Bombay Castle, 29th April* 1840.

No. 302 of 1840.—With reference to No. 290, announcing the retirement from the Service of Captain A. F. Johnson, Deputy Auditor General, the Honorable the Governor in Council will have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble Court the highly creditable Services of this Officer in several Staff situations since the year 1824.

No. 303 of 1840.—Captain Hawkins of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England, for three years, on private affairs.

No. 304 of 1840.—Ensign N. J. Newham, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, with leave of absence for eighteen months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 305 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon F. Broadhurst is withdrawn from duty, pending further orders.

No. 306 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, the Cadet for the Artillery to be promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

| *Artillery.* | *Date of Arrival at Bombay.* |
|---|---|
| No. 123. Mr. John Richard Hawkins.. ..... ..... | 9th April 1840. |

*Infantry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 972. Mr. Willoughby Brassey... | } | 8th April 1840. |
| No. 969. " Frederick George Green. | | |
| No. 968. " John Peyton.. ..... ..... | | |
| No. 958. " Detley Eicke... ..... ..... | | |
| No. 167. " Henry Fenwick.. .. ..... | | 9th Ditto ditto |

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors

Brevet Captain S. C. Baldwin, 20th Regiment N. I.—*Date of arrival at Bombay.* 9th April 1840.

Lieutenant H. L. Brabazon, Artillery.—Lieutenant R. H. Mackintosh, 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieutenant W. J. Boye, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.—8th April 1840.

Conductor R. Elliot, of the Orduance Depart-

ment, has also returned to his duty.... Do. do. do.

No. 307 of 1840.—The following promotions and postings are made :—

*2nd European Regiment.*

Ensign C. R. W. Hervey to be Lieutenant, vice Russell deceased—*Date of Rank.* 1st November 1839.

*22nd Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign E. C. Beale to be Lieutenant, vice Rooke deceased Date Rank24th February 1840.

*16th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign C. P. Rigby to be Lieutenant, vice Gibbard, dismissed the Service by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.—24th March 1840.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names and posted to Regiments as follows :—

Ensign W. C. Anderson, (deceased.) *Regimental Rank* 7th March 1840, *Army Rank* 6th August 1839, appointed to the 1st European Regiment.

Ensign William Thomas, Regimental Rank 7th March 1840, Army Rank 1st Sept. 1839, Appointed. to the 22nd Regt. N. I.

Ensign James L. Evans, Regimental Rank 24th March 1840, Army Rank 29th Sept. 1839, appointed to the 16th Regt. N. I.

Ensign John Bruce Dunsterville, Regimental Rank 24th March 1840, Army Rank 29th Sept. 1839, appointed to the 2nd European Regiment.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 22rd April* 1840.

No. 37 of 1840.—The following temporary Appointments and Arrangements are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Montrion to be Clerk in charge of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay, from the 1st of March last.

2. Lieutenant Gordon, from sick quarters to resume the Command of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Zenobia, from the 9th of March last.

3. Brigadier Farquharson, proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice to Kurrachee, at the Commander's Table, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

4. Captain Whitlie, of the Artillery proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice to Kurrachee, at the Commander's Table, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

5. Lieutenant Campbell, proceeding on duty, to join the Flotilla on the River Euphrates, by the "John William Dare" is to be accommodated with a passage at the Commander's Table, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

6. Messrs. Patrick and Thomas, Midshipmen, proceeding by the John William Dare to the Persian Gulf, for duty with the Squadron serving on that Station, to be accommodated with a passage at the Commander's Table, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

7. Mr. Midshipman Ford, proceeding to the Gulf, to assume temporary Command of the Royal Tiger, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "John Wm. Dare" at the Commander's Table, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

8. Mr. Graham, Acting Purser, proceeding to join the Flotilla on the River Euphrates, to be accommodated with a passage on board the John Wm. Dare, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

9. Mr. Midshipman Selby, to the temporary charge of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Zenobia, during the residence of Lieutenant Gordon on shore, on Medical certificate.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer Commanding the Steam Flotilla on the Indus.

10. Lieutenant Offer of the Hon'ble Company's Brig Euphrates, on detached duty in the River Indus. to the Command of the Shannon Schooner, from the 27th December last.

11. Mr. Miller, Gunner of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Indus, to the temporary charge of the Snake Steamer, from 25th December last to the 15th January 1840.

12. James McDonald, Boatswain's Mate, to be discharged from the Boats of the Euphrates from the 31st January 1840 and join the Hon'ble Company's Vessel Mootnee, as Acting Gunner.

13, Mr. Miller, Acting Gunner of the Indus Steam Vessel, to take charge of the Snake Steamer from the 7th February 1840.

14. John Oliver, Quarter Master of the Hon'ble Company's Brig Euphrates, to be discharged from the Books of that Vessel and join the Indus Steam Vessel as Acting Gunner, from the 7th of February last.

*Bombay Castle, 27th April* 1840.

No. 38 of 1840.—1st Hospital Assistant W. Hodges, now doing duty at Aden, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy and will join the Steamer Zenobia, on the arrival of that Vessel at Aden.

No. 39 of 1840.—Captain J. C. Hawkins is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 28th April* 1840.

No. 40 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Broad hurst. is withdrawn from duty, pending further orders.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

### NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## Civil Appointments, &c.

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

### REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 29th April* 1840.

Lieut. J. G. Forbes (23d Regiment N. I.) is appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the date of delivering over charge, under section XI of the new absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 29th April* 1840.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon D. A. Carnagie is appointed to the medical charge of the Scinde irregular horse.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd April* 1840.

A. K. Corfield Esquire, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for a period of one year, from the 23rd proximo ; and he is also allowed one months leave of absence, to visit the presidency, from the 23rd instant, under the provisions of section XI of the absentee regulations.

*Bombay Castle, 25th April* 1840.

Assistant Surgeon Peart, civil surgeon at Broach, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 20th proximo, to visit the presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Guzerattee language before the civil examination committee, Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn performing his civil duties during his absence.

*Bombay Castle, 29th April* 1840.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Leggett, assumed charge of the medical duties of the Tannah collectorate on the 21st ultimo.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

*Bombay Castle, 25th April* 1840.

W. C. Andrews Esqr. acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, resumed charge of his office on the 16th instant, under the leave granted to him on the 25th ultimo.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

### ARRIVALS.

April 28th.—Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d Regt., from Scinde
do. do. Lieut. Shaw, 22d Regt., from Ditto.
do. 29th. Lieut. Thomas, Staff from Sattarah.
do, do. Capt. A. S. Hawkins, 8th Regt., from Sattarah.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon D. Graison, 22d Regt., from Kurrachie.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon E. Campbell, from England.
do. do. Cadet C. Hodgkinson, Infy.. from ditto.
do. do. Cornet H. R. Thacker. Cavy., from England.
do. do. Lt. and Adjt. W. Simpson, from Mahabulishwar.

### DEPARTURES.

April 30th.—Capt. J. M. Martin, 3d Troop H. A. to Khandalla,
do. do. Lieut. Hall, 25th Regt. N. I., to England.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon M. Thompson, I. N., to Sea.
do. do. Lieut. T. J. Newbold, 23d M. Infy., to Europe.
de. do. Capt. G. D. J. Raitt, 2d Queens Royals, to Europe.
do. do. Capt. A. S. Hawkins, 8th Regt., to do.
May 1st.—Capt. J. A. Eckford, Marines, to Mahabulishwar.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 28th, Ship William Sharples, William Jones, Master, from Liverpool 18th Dec.

Do. 29th, Ship John Bull, F. Ormond, Master, from Port Philip 18th February.

Do. do. Ship Bucephalus, Andrew Small, Master, from Greenock 3d January.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. J. P. Saunders, I. N. Comg. from London 9th November 1839 and Portsmouth 22d Do.

Do. do. Ship Eleanor Lancaster, P. Cowley, Master, from Liverpool 19th November. *Passenger.*—John Flint.

Do. do. Swedish Brig Carolina, E. Jacobson, Master, from Stockholm 24th October.

Do. 30th Ship Romeo, A. Pollock, Master, from London 28th, December. *Passenger.*—W. B. Parker, Cadet.

Do. 30th, Barque John Knox, J. Thompson, Master, from Liverpool 7th December.

SAILED.—April 29th, Barque Samed Ammy, Mahomud Auckber Nacodah, to Madras.

Do. do. Ship Emerald Isle, W. C. F. McNeale, Master, to Glasgow. *Passengers.*—Lieut. Hall, 25th N. I. Lieut. Bourdillon B. Cavalry.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

| Vessels. | Agents. | From. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer Sesostris ..... | Supt. Indian Navy | London .. | 17th Feb. |
| Abel Gower.... | Dirom, Carter&Co | London .. | 20th Dec. |
| *Inglis.. ..... | B.&A. Hormusjee. | London .. | |
| *Catherine.... | Forbes & Co.. .. | London .. | 22d Nov. |
| *Earl Durham. | Grey & Co..... | London .. | 30th Dec. |
| Ann, ..... | Dirom, Carter&Co | London .. | 20th Feb. |
| Euphrates .... | Do. Do..... | London .. | 30th Jan. |
| Thetis..... | Do. Do..... | London .. | 18th Feb. |
| Tartar..... | ..... | London .. | 9th March |
| Juverna.. .... | ..... | London .. | |
| Lord W. Bentinck.... .. | D. & M. Pestonjee | London .. | 24th Feb. |
| Justina.... .. | Wooler & Co.. .. | London .. | 1st March. |
| Queen Victoria | ..... | London .. | 17th Feb. |
| Competent.... | D & M. Pestonjee | Liverpool | 4th Jan. |
| Caledona .. .. | McGregor Browg. | Liverpool | 24th Feb |
| *Shannon.. .. | P. Milne & Co.. | Liverpool | 11th Oct. |
| *Tinawarra. .. | ..... | Liverpool | 7th Dec. |
| Barbara.... .. | B. & A. H.. .. | Liverpool | 12th Dec. |
| Cestrian.. .... | Edmond Bibby&C | Liverpool | 8th Dec. |
| Majestic.. .... | George S. King. | Liverpool | 31st Jan. |
| Wilson .. .. .. | W. Nicol & Co.. | Liverpool | 31st Dec. |
| Wm. Turner.. | P. Milne & Co. | Liverpool | 22d Feb. |
| Crown..... .. | Dirom Carter&Co | Liverpool | 28th Jan. |
| Maria.... .. .. | MacVicar B.&Co. | Clyde.. .. | 20th Dec. |
| British King... | Skinner & Co. .. | Do.. .. | |
| Monarch..... | ..... | Do.. .. | |
| Hindoostan .. | ..... | Do.. .. | 22d Feb. |
| Quinten Leech | ..... | Do.. .. | |
| Mary Mitchelson.... .... | Foster & Co.... | Llanelly .. | 30th Nov. |
| Queen..... .. | ..... | Do.. .. | 23d Sept. |
| Salacia.... .. | Dirom, Carter&Co | Do.. .. | |
| Pacquet d'Havana.. .. .. | ..... | Bordeaux | 5th Aug. |
| Emilia.. .. .. | T. Jefferies& Co. | Bordeaux | 4th June. |
| Bolivar.. .. .. | ..... | Rio.... .. | |
| Brenda..... | ..... | Salem..... | 25th Dec. |

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

## SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Berenice, and Cleopatra.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings ; Brig Taptee, Schooner Constance, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimon, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Abbotsford, Dowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Caulerbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Wild Irish Girl, Resolution, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, and John Knox.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus,

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessels. | Agents. | Destination | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer.... | Supt. I. Navy. | Suez.. .. | 23rd May. |
| Lady East... .. | J. Nusserwanjee and Co... | London .. | |
| Ganges..... | Skinner and Co. | London .. | Dispatch. |
| Berkshire.. .... | Remington&Co. | London .. | 25th April. |
| Neptune .. .. | D&M. Pestonjee | London .. | Dispatch. |
| Sir W. Wallace. | Skinner & Co.. | Singapore. | |
| Fort William.. | J Jeejeebhoy.. | | |
| Lady Rowena.. | Dirom Carter and Co..* .. | Liverpool.. | In April. |
| Lady Feversham | Dirom Carter & Co.. ..... | | |
| Barossa.. .. .. | Frith and Co.. | Singapoor.. | 30th May |
| The Ceylon Gvt Steamer Seaforth..... | Frith and Co... | Columbo. .. | uncertain. |
| Moffatt.... ... | Do..... | London.. ... | 30th May. |
| Regular.... .. | Ritchie Stuart and Co..... | Liverpool ... | dispatch. |

## TIME OF HIGH WATER.

| MAY 1840. | MORN. H. M. | AFT. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Friday..... | 10 7 | 10 28 |
| 2nd Saturday..... | 10 50 | 11 14 |
| 3rd Sunday..... | 11 37 | 12 0 |

## Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

## DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 1—Friday.—St Philip, and St. James.
2—Saturday.—New Moon.
3—Sunday.—2nd Sunday after Easter.—Invention of the Cross.
4—Monday.—Seringapatam taken, 1799.
5—Tuesday.
6—Wednesday.—St. John Evan : Ante Port L.
7—Thursday.

# THE GAZETTE.

## Friday, May 1, 1840.

THE Shipping report announces the following arrivals since our last ; April 28, Ship *William Sharples*, William Jones, Master, from Liverpool 18th December, bringing intelligence of the following Ships loading for Bombay at Liverpool at the time of sailing viz. The *Wm. Turner, Majestic, Thalia, Barbara, Competent,* and the *Cestrian.*—April 29, Ship *John Bull,* F. Ormond, Master from Port Philip 16th February ; Do. Ship *Bucephalus,* A. Small, Master, from Greenock 3rd January ; Do. Brig *Caroline,* E. Jacobson, Master, from Stockholm 24th October ; Do. Ship *Eleanor Lancaster,* P. Cowley, Master, from Liverpool 19th November, Passenger John Flint ; Do. East India Company's Steamer *Cleopatra,* Lieutenant J. P. Sanders, Commander, I. N. from London 9th May 1839, Portsmouth 22nd November. Spoke the *Mary* off London 25th February 1840, latitude 39 deg. 47m. 12s. S. longitude 11deg. 38m. 39s. W. left Lisbon on 10th Jan. ; April 30th, the Ship *Romeo,* A. Pollock, Master, from London 28th Dec.—Passenger Mr. H. R. Parker ; Do. Barque *John Knox,* J. Thompson, Master, from Liverpool 7th December.

*Passengers by the Steamer Cleopatra.*—Mrs. Freeman, Miss Freeman, Master Freeman, Mr. Crawly 15th Queen's Hussars, Mr. Hodgkinson, Cadet ; Capt. Hallain, Mrs. Hallain, Mrs. Strecham, Messrs. White, Mr. Waterson, Mr. Inverarity, Civilians.—Doctor Freeman died on the passage 6th March.

THE following is a list of the Passengers which sailed yesterday evening for Suez in, the *Zenobia.*

Colonel Sir C. M. Wade Kt., The Hon'ble A. Upton, H. M. 62nd Regt., Col. and Mrs. Sandwith, 1st Lt. Cav., Mr. and Mrs. Kerr Mr. and Mrs. King and 2 children, Doctor Driver, Lieutenant Moore Madras Horse Artillery, Revd. W. F. Humphrey, Capt. I. C. Hawkins, I. N., Mr. John Kerr, Lieut. Mauleverer, H. M. 17th Regt., Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3rd Lt. Cavalry, Lieut. R. A. Joy, Capt. I. W. Hall, Capt. W. D. Hamilton, H. M. 13th Lt. Dragoons, Lieut. C. C. Shute 13th Lt. Dragoons, Lieut. H. H. Kitchener 13th Lt. Dragoons, Mr. J. Bonny.

The Number of covers derpatched by her are..... 17,756.
Extra Packet dispatched..... 1,244.

Total...19,000.

WE have extracted an account of a spirited affair at Bamean from the *Agra Ukhbar,* like all the skirmishes in which our gallant Bengal friends have been concerned, much skill and gallantry appear to have been displayed. We are also delighted to see one of our own Medical Officers Dr. Lord, spoken of in terms which his talents and exertions seen during the short period of his service pre-emminently to have merited.

WE cannot resist remarking on a circular letter sent by Major General Elphinstone C. B. to the Officers Commanding Regiments at Meerut, which we have extracted this day from the *Agra Ukhbar.*

It is very well for a General Officer sitting in his easy chair, surrounded with all the luxuries which rank and wealth can afford, to censure poor Subs for not paying their debts, or living on their pay, and being brought before Courts of Requests. But why does not the Major General censure the Shopkeepers, for permitting accounts to be run with them, by gentlemen whom they know to be utterly unable to pay for more than mere necessaries. ! ! !

In every Camp there are a set of Native Jackals of Europe Shopmen, who pounce upon a young man on his arrival in the country. They will give credit to almost any amount for a few months, knowing, (*the cunning rogues.*) that barring death or dismissal, the slow, but sure scalping knife of a Court of Requests will cut to the bone, and bring principal interest and all, on debts which secure them cent per cent. If strong regulations restricting credit in Military Bazars were once enacted by Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, and suits dismissed from Courts of Requests which contravened such Orders, the young and thoughtless would be spared present extravagance and future misery.

APPARENTLY authentic News of the arrival of the Russian army at Khiva and its intended progress to Bokhara has at length reached us through the channel of the *Agra Ukhbar.* We *were* prepared for such an event, "*It has cast its shadow before it.*" In such a crisis it behoves the British to trifle no longer with the Ruler of Herat. He should be dealt with incontinently. In war a doubtful or hesitating friend should be at once set down as a foe and treated as such. If Herat were strongly garrisoned and an army of observation advanced to the westward, we should have little to fear from the efforts of 24,000 Russians of any arm, with all the ragamuffin Persians they could bring as auxiliaries. If unhappily a strong demonstration on our part does not instantly take place, Russia will play her old wily part and creep on from Town to Town, Fortress to Fortress, until by fraud or force she embroils us again in Affghanistan. She knows we are about to send a mighty armament against the Chinese, and calculates upon our inattention to her movements while occupied in the East Fortunately she is watched by the eye of a Burnes : and we only trust that our sagacious Governor General will promptly listen to the Counsels of so able and attached a servant.

WE are sorry to learn that the poorer Natives in the Fort are making sad complaints at the scarcity of water, which is aggravated by the course pursued by the rich and powerful. From the Houses of the wealthy in the Fort each morning large water Carts drawn by Bullocks get to the wells first, and monopolize the precious fluid—while the poor man or woman who carries his or her pot on the head, is obliged, to scramble for a scanty supply. Surely those who are enabled to keep Carts might send them to wells without the Fort walls, and if a little more expensive ; why they could afford it while the idea of having spared indigent persons time or trouble, ought to be a sufficient equivalent to every benevolent mind for any additional trifling outlay of the *Diva Pecunia* which they might incur.

WE are informed by an intelligent Native gentleman (maugre the excellent regulations lately published about cattle perambulating the roads,) that yesterday in the middle of the day, a poor woman with a child in her arms was knocked down by a herd of Buffaloes on the road to the market in the Black Town. The child's head was severely cut by the fall, while, as a little boy was the only person in charge of these unweildy animals, no reparation could be made. We do not see why, some means should not be taken to keep these animals out of the city. There is plenty of land from the Race Course to Mahim where they might be located without annoyance to any one ; and as all other produce comes in every morning in carts from Mahim, Salsette, and all parts, we conceive the Gowlees might make some arrangements about milk so as to insure a supply without the nuisance, of a long horn being liable to be pushed into the door of a Palkee or the chest of a horse! If however it is indispensable to have the animals brought in, why should not fence be erected in some clear spot, in which they might be secured from annoying and injuring her Majesty's liege subjects ?

OUR contemporary of the *Courier* is trite at the indifference of the Bombay *Times* to the measure of the congratulatory address to Prince Albert and the Queen on their marriage. To say the truth we are a little surprized at the great tameness with which the celebration of so important an event to the happiness of the empire has gone off in Bombay. A little powder and a respectable Public Meeting ! ! ! We will be bound to say that in every other colony of the British empire some more lively testimonials of, joy were given. Public dinners for the men, and Balls for the Ladies ; who alas have had no means of testifying their joy, but by deputy, through their Lords and Masters. This should not be. If Lord Keane had a party in his honor for taking a maiden fortress, surely Prince Albert should have one in his, for taking a maiden Queen. The conqueror in Arms and the conqueror of Hearts should at least share an equal destiny. We think the Ladies will second such a motion. Perhaps it is too hot now. But by the 20th of May we might look for cooling showers, a moon light night, and the return of some of our leaders of Society from the Hills all propitious to such a celebration ; and we fully believe that the cheers which attended the hero of Ghiznee will be redoubled in honor of the Queen of Nations over which the sun never sets and the husband of her choice in this, one of her oldest and most loyal of colonies.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

It was one of the wise measures of the astute Napoleon, to keep the minds of his Parisians amused. As long as they had their Balls, Fetes, and Spectacles, they cared neither for arbitrary Government, conscription, or grinding taxation. We happily live under a sway which exempts us from all such evils. The Anglo Indian may, and does repose under the vibrations of his Punkah, and dozes out his semi-existence from breakfast to tiffen, and from that auspicious hour until the evening ride and the *superfluous* dinner. All people are ready to cry out against the 'monotony and langour of an Indian life, but none seem willing to add their mite, towards public amusement and public happiness. No hand was outstretched to save our little Theatre from ruin, and although much has been said, there appears no chance of the erection of another. We have no Promenades no Boulevards, no Champ d'Elysees? nor (as old *Grimaldi* chalked on his door during the no Popery Riots in London,) *no nothing* in the way of public amusement. There are many families who are obliged by official duties to remain almost constantly in Bombay. We have a splendid Town Hall. Why should there not be regular Assemblies. The subscription would fall very light, provided there were no extravagant suppers, which a Committee might easily arrange.

The qualification for admission should be extended as far as possible: *for the leading planets* of Society would lose nothing of their brilliancy or popularity by flitting through the orbit of lesser stars. All persons eligible to the Government House parties should be subscribers. This is only a *suggestion*: but we have no doubt if *seriously entertained*, it would go far to promote general good temper and public hilarity. The mind like the bow, if never unstrung looses its elasticity! How many cases of Hypochondria, Nervous tremor, and Dyspepsia ending in death, do we not see in this land; which might be dispelled by cheerful Society and elegant amusement. Music, The Drama, and The Fine Arts have no Sirines in Bombay; the Genius of Commerce and money getting, seems to benumb the faculties of her sons and sways them with a leaden sceptre. Awake then ye youth of Bombay from drowsy indifference: say "*that there shall be public amusements.*" Get the Ladies to back you, and we shall soon see *Terpsichore* and *Thalia*, and *perhaps Erato* the presiding Muses of our beautiful Island.

## Indian Intelligence.

### CALCUTTA.

#### AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

Our extra of Saturday evening put the public in possession of the substance of the recent advices from China by the *Clown*. We pointed out in the *Englishman* of the 3d April, when exposing the unfairness of the remarks of the *Canton Register* upon the refusal of the H. E. the Governor of Macao, to allow British goods to be landed in deposit, that the situation of the Portuguese in that settlement is so peculiar, on account of the terms on which they hold it, that they *cannot* admit the English or their goods, nor those of any other nation without, in fact, forfeiting their tenure of it to the Lord Paramount. In a word, Macao so far from being Portuguese, and therefore neutral, is strictly Chinese ground; and every one who has been there knows that the Portuguese authorities are completely under those of China, not only because these last so completely possess the power of cutting off the provisions, but because the Portuguese reside there under the *licencia do Emperador Camhi* just as the English once resided at Hooghly under a firmaun from the Emperor of Dehli. The Chinese, however, have been too wise and too wary to allow any part of the treaty to fall into disuse, and as rigidly exact its conditions, now, as when it was first executed. At Macao nothing is so common as the answer *os Chinos nao permiten*, 'The Chinese wont, allow it' even when conversing on the most trivial subject. And the right of the Chinese to expel any foreigners, if the Portuguese government would not or could not do so, is undoubted. It is very unfortunate for our countrymen, who seem strangely ignorant of the relation between the Chinese and Portuguese, that they should be thus deprived of an asylum, when it might have been of such essential service to them, but we really cannot see anything so 'atrocious' as Captain Smith is pleased to term it in the proclamation of the Tautae; or so 'tyrannical' as the *Canton Register* designates it. The English are expelled from China by an Imperial edict. They take shelter in Macao, thinking it Portuguese ground, and the Chinese officer, who evidently does not want to hurt them if he can help it, proclaims several days before hand that he is coming to seize them; and warns the lower orders of Portuguese inhabitants, that if any thieves or vagabonds take advantage of the confusion he will have them instantly be headed. Now all this we call very considerate. He is telling the English in so many words.' I must execute my orders, but do you take care to get out of the way before I come.' Perhaps he might have found it difficult to pass within 600 yards of the *Hyacinth's* broad-side, but nevertheless we would 'give the devil his due,' which really our countrymen in China do not seem inclined to do at all.—*Englishman*, *April* 15.

#### THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Our article of yesterday, on the subject of the non-arming of the transports on the China expeditions, was in type before the news brought by the *Enterprise* reached us, and this last at too late an hour to allow us to do more than to sketch the hurried summary which we gave of it. Perusing the papers by the *Enterprise* more at leisure, we find in them some remarkable coincidences with what we had previously expressed, and the first of these is that, had there been a few men-of-war junks, to occupy the *Volage*, the whole fleet might have been burnt or driven on shore had the Chinese preparations been on a large scale!

Some of the papers call this attack a mere preparatory trial, and we think it not unlikely it may be so. The war, as it appears from the Memorial of Tsang Wang-yen is, as we anticipated, to be made one of flotillas and fire ships, and our Tartar friend 'of that ilk' seems to have formed a very correct notion of the power of British ships of war. We find him moreover anticipating what we thought the very probable contingency—that the pirates and smugglers will 'do the bidding of the foreigners and lend themselves to their service.' It should not be forgotten however that these fellows are utterly untrustworthy, and likely to hire themselves to *both sides*. It is quite true that they are outlaws subject to instant death, if caught by the Chinese authorities, but if by manœuvring they could get English gold, *and* a Chinese pardon, there is no doubt they will do so. Hence they should be trusted no farther than can be helped. There are instances in Chinese history of the leaders of these pirate bands making terms with the Government and rising to high rank, as did some of the Danish pirate leaders in the days of Alfred.

The whole proclamation of Tsang Wang-yen, is, we think, a lesson to us as to the question of their resistance. On its barbarity it is needless to comment, but we doubt thst the Chinese would tell us that is 'their country fashion' of making war, which indeed, we believe it to be. The early wars between the Mogul Governments, and the foreigners in India were also wars of extermination; and the treatment some of our soldiers experienced, who were first taken prisoners by the Burmese, is well known. The possibility of the landing of British troops does not as yet appear to have occurred to the Chinese statesmen; and as yet what we see are put the proposals of provincial governors to put down the audacious trading of the obstinate foreigners; but it may give us an index to what the efforts of the Government, and even the people, may be, when they see us attempting, as far as they can learn, to repeat in China what we have done in India.—*Ibid.*

#### COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

We have been much pleased to learn, by private letters, which the lately arrived steamer has brought us from Penang and Singapore, that the commissariat arrangements, connected with the expedition, are likely to turn out satisfactory. Captain Ramsay, we learn, is not only exerting himself to establish a beneficial intercourse, in the provision line, with the various natives, but has hopes of 'doing business' with the Dutch, and expresses himself highly satisfied with the result, so far, of his proceedings, and indeed that these results have far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. At Penang, where it seems he tarried for a couple of days en route, he made an arrangement for procuring cattle from the Queda coast, and at Malacca he held out such inducement to the Malays to bring their produce to him *at Singapore*, as it is thought will tempt them to do so; and if it should, the plan will be far more effective than our attempt to collect the articles in their own country. In regard to the Chinese population at Singapore, who form a Majority of the whole number of inhabitants, he has succeeded in overcoming the stern patriotism of some of the most wealthy, so as to prevail with them to send along the Cochin China coast and to*—for live stock; and when he gets still better acquainted with them there can be little doubt that he will win them over to help the *cause* by obtaining all kinds of supplies—those physical sinews of war! At Penang he got some of the natives to send a quantity of cattle to Singapore, to try the speculation, and also some Chinese to try their luck with a cargo of hogs! Already there are a few hundred head of cattle actually collected, and several hundred more expected from Penang and Queda, besides some which are looked for from Sumatra; and our 'Dukedom to a beggarly denier' that the Bengal commissariat, in this new experimentum crucis, will shine forth as brilliantly as it did in central Asia,—especially as, when they get the provant, there wont be the lily white Ducks' to 'come and gobble it up' without having previously been of the least use in its procurement. From the following *bits* out of letters we have from some of the new arrivals there, we should not incline to compare Singapore with Paradise, nor to say that if there *be* an Elysium on earth,—it is that! For example, 'it is very hot here.' I cannot say how the thermometer stands, but in the early part of the day it is just as hot as Calcutta, though pleasantly cool in the evening. The people live most uncomfortably, no punkahs, no cool water for the tips of their tongues, no decent carriages or conveyances of any sort. The best vehicle are little better than the Palkee Garees which run between Calcutta and Dum-Dum [called *Dum-Dummers* for brevity's sake] and Ponies little bigger than bandicoots.' We think that Calcutta is preferable, on the whole, to this, though we concur in all that Bole Poujis' late friend says about the dust, and do not concur with him in his estimate of the Calcutta crows, which he seems to think as useless a race of beings, as the Calcutta fine ladies. From another letter we gather this much about the clippers:—'opium vessels in these parts rig out man-of-war fashion, mount their guns, and have their *marines*, in the British uniform, standing sentry, and many of these vessels assume the pendant, and pass themselves [on the natives, and marines, we suppose] for men-of-war. They are said to sacrifice life at no rate, and hesitate as little to fire among a Junk full of Chinamen, as I would into a flock of sparrows. Many, I am happy to say, to the commanders of these smuggling vessels have given up, saying that it is really too much against their consciences. Another extract:—'Mrs. Elliot arrived here from China six weeks ago and she says, that so far from Elliot's measures being disapproved of at home, he has it direct from Lord Palmerston that they are approved, and that the home government have adopted all his suggestions and recommendations,'—except, we conclude, the suggestion to honor the opium scrip?—*Ibid.*

#### MOFUSSIL PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Sir,—I have lately seen an advertisement in your journal, purporting that a European pleader was about to proceed to the Mofussil, to practise in the courts, and consider the thing as an enterprise by which some important points will be set at rest, respecting which there have been speculations afloat from time to time. I have been long a resident in the mofussil, and have often wished, there were a better order of Vakeels and Mookhtiars introduced in the Courts, the present ones being in many respects, rather detrimental to the administration of straight-forward justice than otherwise. I remember having read in a certain printed report, the minute of Mr. D. C. Smyth of the Sudder Dewanee Adaulut, wherein he recommends the appointment of a Barrister of the Surpeme Court at each of the Mofussil courts; but such a measure, it will be obvious, is impracticable under present circumstances, though I am of opinion, that something must sooner or later be done to place these courts, as it respects pleaders, on a more efficient and respectable footing. We who have money and other transactions to large amounts constantly in the courts, being usually no great adepts in law and legal matters, are entirely at the mercy of the Vakeels and Mookhtiars, whose crude knowledge and notorious sluggishness too frequently render our quest after justice, not only extremely unsatisfactory, but also unnecessarily expensive. In several points of view the present order of Vakeels are utterly incompetent to set a variety of cases, in a lucid and satisfactory manner before a judge, who hence has the whole trouble and perplexity of 'entering into a lengthy investigation, performing duties which ought properly to be borne by a pleader; the latter should be a helper in, and not a hamper to the distribution of justice.

You are perfectly aware, that the decision of a case does not depend solely on the Regulation and Acts of Government; there are other rules, if I may so term them, without a knowledge of which no pleader can be competent to place the case of his client in such a light, as to enable the judge to discover its merits as clearly as possible. For instance, the Regulations are in many cases either really ambiguously expressed, or the judges are not able to discover their real tendency. This has rendered it necessary to help them with *constructions* by the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, and several volumes of Reports of cases decided by that Court have been published. Now a pleader should be able to strengthen his case, by referring in his pleadings to both these auxiliaries, and thereby save the judge the labour of exploring the voluminous constructions and reports of which the former is totally ignorant. There are also Macnaghten and Colebrook's works on the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws; these are available to the judge, but not to a native vakeel; a European pleader would prove a most useful assistant to the courts, in expounding points of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, while the native vakeels, not being competent to consult English works, are reduced to the necessity of praying for a Maulvee's *futawa* or Pundit's *belzeatha*; the laws indeed require such references, yet a European pleader will be able to add such weight to the judgement of the court, as to render it respectable in the estimation of the law officers, who would be more cautious in giving their opinion, than they now are.

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There are many other points connected with my subject, which I have not lesisure enough to enlarge upon, and must leave it to you to discuss if you think them important enough. I cannot however quit this topic without expressing fear that the enterprising individual, who has or is about to proceed to the Mofussil to practise as a pleader, will encounter some serious difficulties, before he establishes himself firmly in his interesting and moral avocation. He will have the whole host of native pleaders combined against him, who will not fail to use their means of prejudicing the people to his detriment. The latter will closely watch the deportment of the authorities towards him, and he will gain or lose his respectability in their estimation as they are courteous or otherwise. The Amlahs too will entertain fears of losing their illegal gains, as they will be fully satisfied that he will not submit to tamer with them; he will be regarded as a most unwelcome intruder, whose appearance will forebode no good to them. The native mookhtiars, whom the Amlahs find to be extremely convenient agents in obtaining that which the laws do not authorize, will view him as an obstacle to their operations; and will set their faces against him. In short, he will at the commencement have to wade through a sea of difficulties, and will require to exercise his fortitude, in no common degree. I have been present in some of the courts. I have taken particular notice of the conduct of the natives towards Europeans; their promptitude in taking advantage of the slightest opportunity to get the better of them; their indifference to the means to be employed in compassing their objects; and am persuaded, that a European pleader in a mofussil court will find himself very unpleasantly situated, till he succeeds in impressing on the minds of the people that he is not to be despised, nor is a creature of the Amlahs. A few cases fairly gained by dint of superior knowledge, will make him popular, and his mark after that will *progress*.

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A LOOKER ON.

———*4th April*, 1840.—*Englishman*, *April* 17.

#### SYSTEM OF COEPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

The more we observe of the working of the present punitory system of the Indian army, which our military readers know is a system of which corporal punishment has for the last five years formed no part; the more satisfied is our mind that while discipline is not benefiting by it, greater cruelty to offenders is the feature which really, though not intendedly, forms its chief characteristic. It was philanthropy, forsooth, which abolished flogging; and the results are that men are punished with far greater rigour than obtained under the old practice, and yet that the principles of zeal and order are being progressively undermined! Not many days have elapsed since we perused, almost in juxtaposition, in general orders, the cases of a European and of a native soldier, who had been tried by courts-martial. The crimes of the former, who belonged to the 49th foot, were desertion, and having lost or made away with certain portions of his regimental necessaries. He was found guilty and sentenced to receive a corporal punishment of two hundred lashes, and to be put under stoppages. Well, he has received the flogging—he has smarted for his offences—the rest of the corps have had an example made before their eyes, short, sharp, and impressive, and the man himself is most likely doing his duty again, or will be doing it in a very few days more; and even if *he* be not deterred from again deserting, there is no sort of doubt that the having witnessed his flogging will deter many of his fellow-soldiers from risking a similar penalty,—and thus discipline is sustained and perpetuated, and yet there has been no *cruelty* exercised on the culprit. Now look at the other picture. The sepoy, for having, under some temporary excitement, refused to receive his pay, and endeavored to dissuade his comrades from receiving their's, is sentenced to two year's imprisonment, with hard labor,—thus degraded in his cast by a non-military punishment, and condemned to a great duration of physical suffering as well as loss of liberty,—an infliction which certainly cannot be called humane in comparison with the other. The man had committed a military offence of a nature peculiarly requiring a prompt example which the rest of the men *could witness*; and two or three hundred lashes would have answered this great end of military punishment, would not have at all degraded the man from his caste, would not (including the time for cure, and all) have been of more than eight or ten days' endurance, and would have preserved the man for the service on which he was going to embark, and probably rendered him a better soldier—certainly not a worse one—for the time to come. In a word, such a course would have been, both morally and physically, a more humane one to the individual than the long incarceration, with labor, to which he has been doomed; and in a disciplinary sense would have been more beneficial to the public service, than the turning the man out of it, *without* first making him a visible example to the mass of his comrades. In a purely public view, and without thinking of individual interest at all, to *flog* and turn him out, would be far more effectual than to *imprison* and turn him out; but even in the eyes of those mistaken philanthropists who think more of the individual than of the public, he must be held to be now subject to a much more grievous amount of suffering than under the former system would have been his lot.*, The observations here made apply to the cases of several other men of the Volunteer regiment who have been tried, and similarly punished, about the same period with the above, but it is not necessary to our purpose to particularise the instances further,—one being, as regards the governing principle, just as sufficient as a hundred.—*Englishman*, *April*. 18

#### THE WHIG MINSTRY.

A Private Letter from London, dated 4th March, says:—"In spite of their blunders, such as the Newport and Monteagle business, the Whigs are certainly firmer in their seats than they have been for some years; and I have not met a Tory since the late decision on the 'want of confidence' question, who speaks otherwise than despondingly—Lords Minto, Clarendon, Normanby and Howick, are spoken of as Lord Auckland's successors. Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration of Jamaica is most highly lauded both by political men and West Indians. They say he will be raised to the Peerage."—*Hurkaru*, *April* 20.

#### FRAUDS IN THE MILITARY FUND.

With our issue this evening we circulate the official statement of the frauds committed by the late Mr. H. Martindell, by withholding sums of money transmitted to the Military Widow's Fund, and to the Military Fund, by various subscribers.

The amount at present ascertained of monies thus stolen amounts to 2,31,350 rupees; we say "at present ascertained" because the accounts are not yet all gone through, but are yet in the course of strict investigation.

It is satisfactory to find that that which at one time we feared, viz. that the fraud might have been prevented, if any one of the Boards of Directors had used common circumspection, is not the case. With a sedulousness, a care, which is not usually the attribute of villainy. Mr. Martindell appears to have kept, to a certain extent, a double set of books;—for example, one Cash Book with entries of the monies *actually* received to show the subscribers themselves; and another Cash Book with entries of the sums diminished by his robberies, to shew to the Directors and to balance the accounts.

By this means, if we understand it right, he was enabled readily to produce *a* book to the enquirer, whether Director or Subscriber, and the risk of detection was very trifling. At all events such a system was enough to frustrate even more than common caution; and as he was known to be a first rate accountant; as he took especial care to prepare the whole of the accounts with his own hand, which was mis-attributed to his habits of industry; as he was plausible and quiet; and as he had no expensive habits; he succeeded, not only in preventing any suspicion arising in the minds of the Directors; but even the Subscribers to the Widow's Fund, whom he had for years been defrauding, were so convinced of his honesty, and of his care of their interests, that they made it a *sine qua non* to their consent that their Fund should be conjoined with the Military Fund, that their Secretary should be retained! In short, Mr. Martindell duped all parties, and all were as devoid of suspicion as were the victims of Fonderoy.

It is easy to see now how the malversation might have been detected. It is easy to say that each Subscriber should occasionally have compared his account with those laid before the Direc-

* Illegible in MS.

* By the way this man was not properly described in the charge (and the same remark applies to some other Sepoys tried about the same time) as 'of the 47th regiment,' as well as of the volunteer regiment, for he must have been struck off the former corps, we apprehend, before his trial. Probably this defect may not legally vitiate the sentence, but it ought to have been avoided.

IT was one of the wise measures of the astute Napoleon, to keep the minds of his Parisians amused. As long as they had their Balls, Fetes, and Spectacles, they cared neither for arbitrary Government, conscription, or grinding taxation. We happily live under a sway which exempts us from all such evils. The Anglo Indian may, and does repose under the vibrations of his Punkah, and dozes out his semi-existence from breakfast to tiffen, and from that auspicious hour until the evening ride and the *superfluous* dinner. All people are ready to cry out against the monotony and langour of an Indian life, but none seem willing to add their mite, towards public amusement and public happiness. No hand was outstretched to save our little Theatre from ruin, and although much has been said, there appears no chance of the erection of another. We have no Promenades no Boulevards, no Champ d'Elysees? nor (as old *Grimaldi* chalked on his door during the no Popery Riots in London,) *no nothing* in the way of public amusement. There are many families who are obliged by official duties to remain almost constantly in Bombay. We have a splendid Town Hall. Why should there not be regular Assemblies. The subscription would fall very light, provided there were no extravagant suppers, which a Committee might easily arrange.

The qualification for admission should be extended as far as possible: *for the leading planets* of Society would lose nothing of their brilliancy or popularity by flitting through the orbit of lesser stars. All persons eligible to the Government House parties should be subscribers. This is only a *suggestion*: but we have no doubt if *seriously entertained*, it would go far to promote general good temper and public hilarity. The mind like the bow, if never unstrung looses its elasticity! How many cases of Hypochondria, Nervous tremor, and Dyspepsia ending in death, do we not see in this land; which might be dispelled by cheerful Society and elegant amusement. Music, The Drama, and The Fine Arts have no Shrines in Bombay; the Genius of Commerce and money getting, seems to benumb the faculties of her sons and sways them with a leaden sceptre. Awake then ye youth of Bombay from drowsy indifference: say "*that there shall be public amusements.*" Get the Ladies to back you, and we shall soon see *Terpsichore* and *Thalia*, and *perhaps Erato* the presiding Muses of our beautiful Island.

## Indian Intelligence.

### CALCUTTA.

#### AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

Our extra of Saturday evening put the public in possession of the substance of the recent advices from China by the *Clown*. We pointed out in the *Englishman* of the 3d April, when exposing the unfairness of the remarks of the *Canton Register* upon the refusal of the H. E. the Governor of Macao, to allow British goods to be landed in deposit, that the situation of the Portuguese in that settlement is so peculiar, on account of the terms on which they hold it, that they *cannot* admit the English or their goods, nor those of any other nation without, in fact, forfeiting their tenure of it to the Lord Paramount. In a word, Macao so far from being Portuguese, and therefore neutral, is strictly Chinese ground; and every one who has been there knows that the Portuguese authorities are completely under those of China, not only because these last so completely possess the power of cutting off the provisions, but because the Portuguese reside there under the *licencia do Emperador Camhi* just as the English once resided at Hooghly under a firmaun from the Emperor of Dehli. The Chinese, however, have been too wise and too wary to allow any part of the treaty to fall into disuse, and as rigidly exact its conditions, now, as when it was first executed. At Macao nothing is so common as the answer *os Chinos nao permiten*, 'The Chinese wont, allow it' even when conversing on the most trivial subject. And the right of the Chinese to expel any foreigners, if the Portuguese government would not or could not do so, is undoubted. It is very unfortunate for our countrymen, who seem strangely ignorant of the relation between the Chinese and Portuguese, that they should be thus deprived of an asylum, when it might have been of such essential service to them, but we really cannot see anything so 'atrocious' as Captain Smith is pleased to term it in the proclamation of the Tautae; or so 'tyrannical' as the *Canton Register* designates it. The English are expelled from China by an Imperial edict. They take shelter in Macao, thinking it Portuguese ground, and the Chinese officer, who evidently does not want to hurt them if he can help it, proclaims several days before hand that he is coming to seize them; and warns the lower orders of Portuguese inhabitants, that if any thieves or vagabonds take advantage of the confusion he will have them instantly be headed. Now all this we call very considerate. He is telling the English in so many words.' I must execute my orders, but do you take care to get out of the way before I come.' Perhaps he might have found it difficult to pass within 600 yards of the *Hyacinth's* broad-side, but nevertheless we would 'give the devil his due,' which really our countrymen in China do not seem inclined to do at all.—*Englishman, April* 15.

#### THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Our article of yesterday, on the subject of the non-arming of the transports on the China expeditions, was in type before the news brought by the *Enterprise* reached us, and this last at too late an hour to allow us to do more than to sketch the hurried summary which we gave of it. Perusing the papers by the *Enterprise* more at leisure, we find in them some remarkable coincidences with what we had previously expressed, and the first of these is that, had there been a few men-of-war junks, to occupy the *Volage*, the whole fleet might have been burnt or driven on shore had the Chinese preparations been on a large scale!

Some of the papers call this attack a mere preparatory trial, and we think it not unlikely it may be so. The war, as it appears from the Memorial of Tsang Wang-yen is, as we anticipated, to be made one of flotillas and fire ships, and our Tartar friend 'of that ilk' seems to have formed a very correct notion of the power of British ships of war. We find him moreover anticipating what we thought the very probable contingency—that the pirates and smugglers will 'do the bidding of the foreigners and lend themselves to their service.' It should not be forgotten however that these fellows are utterly untrustworthy, and likely to hire themselves to *both sides*. It is quite true that they are outlaws subject to instant death, if caught by the Chinese authorities, but if by manœuvring they could get English gold, *and* a Chinese pardon, there is no doubt they will do so. Hence they should be trusted no farther than can be helped. There are instances in Chinese history of the leaders of these pirate bands making terms with the Government and rising to high rank, as did some of the Danish pirate leaders in the days of Alfred.

The whole proclamation of Tsang Wang-yen, is, we think, a lesson to us as to the question of their resistance. On its barbarity it is needless to comment, but we doubt that the Chinese would tell us that is 'their country fashion' of making war, which indeed, we believe it to be. The early wars between the Mogul Governments, and the foreigners in India were also wars of extermination; and the treatment some of our soldiers experienced, who were first taken prisoners by the Burmese, is well known. The possibility of the landing of British troops does not as yet appear to have occurred to the Chinese statesmen; and as yet what we see are put the proposals of provincial governors to put down the audacious trading of the obstinate foreigners; but it may give us an index to what the efforts of the Government, and even the people, may be, when they see us attempting, as far as they can learn, to repeat in China what we have done in India.—*Ibid.*

#### COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

We have been much pleased to learn, by private letters, which the lately arrived steamer has brought us from Penang and Singapore, that the commissariat arrangements, connected with the expedition, are likely to turn out satisfactory. Captain Ramsay, we learn, is not only exerting himself to establish a beneficial intercourse, in the provision line, with the various natives, but has hopes of 'doing business' with the Dutch, and expresses himself highly satisfied with the result, so far, of his proceedings, and indeed that these results have far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. At Penang, where it seems he tarried for a couple of days en route, he made an arrangement for procuring cattle from the Queda coast, and at Malacca he held out such inducement to the Malays to bring their produce to him *at Singapore*, as it is thought will tempt them to do so; and if it should, the plan will be far more effective than our attempt to collect the articles in their own country. In regard to the Chinese population at Singapore, who form a Majority of the whole number of inhabitants, he has succeeded in overcoming the stern patriotism of some of the most wealthy, so as to prevail with them to send along the Cochin China coast and to*—for live stock; and when he gets still better acquainted with them there can be little doubt that he will win them over to help the *cause* by obtaining all kinds of supplies—those physical sinews of war! At Penang he got some of the natives to send a quantity of cattle to Singapore, to try the speculation, and also some Chinese to try their luck with a cargo of hogs! Already there are a few hundred head of cattle actually collected, and several hundred more expected from Penang and Queda, besides some which are looked for from Sumatra; and our 'Dukedom to a beggarly denier' that the Bengal commissariat, in this new experimentum crucis, will shine forth as brilliantly as it did in central Asia,—especially as, when they get the provant, there wont be the lily white Ducks' to 'come and gobble it up' without having previously been of the least use in its procurement. From the following *bits* out of letters we have from some of the new arrivals there, we should not incline to compare Singapore with Paradise, nor to say that if there *be* an Elysium on earth,—it is that! For example, 'it is very hot here.' I cannot say how the thermometer stands, but in the early part of the day it is just as hot as Calcutta, though pleasantly cool in the evening. The people live most uncomfortably, no punkahs, no cool water for the tips of their tongues, no decent carriages or conveyances of any sort. The best vehicle are little better than the Palkee Garees which run between Calcutta and Dum-Dum [called *Dum-Dummers* for brevity's sake] and Ponies little bigger than bandicoots.' We think that Calcutta is preferable, on the whole, to this, though we concur in all that Bole Poujis' late friend says about the dust, and do not concur with him in his estimate of the Calcutta crows, which he seems to think as useless a race of beings, as the Calcutta fine ladies. From another letter we gather this much about the clippers:—'opium vessels in these parts rig out man-of-war fashion, mount their guns, and have their *marines*, in the British uniform, standing sentry, and many of these vessels assume the pendant, and pass themselves [on the natives, and marines, we suppose] for men-of-war. They are said to sacrifice life at no rate, and hesitate as little to fire among a Junk full of Chinamen, as I would into a flock of sparrows. Many, I am happy to say, to the commanders of these smuggling vessels have given up, saying that it is really too much against their consciences. Another extract:—'Mrs. Elliot arrived here from China six weeks ago and she says, that so far from Elliot's measures being disapproved of at home, he has it direct from Lord Palmerston that they are approved, and that the home government have adopted all his suggestions and recommendations,'—except, we conclude, the suggestion to honor the opium scrip?—*Ibid.*

#### MOFUSSIL PLEADERS.

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The more we observe of the working of the present punitory system of the Indian army, which our military readers know is a system of which corporal punishment has for the last five years formed no part; the more satisfied is our mind that while discipline is not benefiting by it, greater cruelty to offenders is the feature which really, though not intendedly, forms its chief characteristic. It was philanthropy, forsooth, which abolished flogging; and the results are that men are punished with far greater rigour than obtained under the old practice, and yet that the principles of zeal and order are being progressively undermined! Not many days have elapsed since we perused, almost in juxtaposition, in general orders, the cases of a European and of a native soldier, who had been tried by courts-martial. The crimes of the former, who belonged to the 49th foot, were desertion, and having lost or made away with certain portions of his regimental necessaries. He was found guilty and sentenced to receive a corporal punishment of two hundred lashes, and to be put under stoppages. Well, he has received the flogging—he has smarted for his offences—the rest of the corps have had an example made before their eyes, short, sharp, and impressive, and the man himself is most likely doing his duty again, or will be doing it in a very few days more; and even if *he* be not deterred from again deserting, there is no sort of doubt that the having witnessed his flogging will deter many of his fellow-soldiers from risking a similar penalty,—and thus discipline is sustained and perpetuated, and yet there has been no *cruelty* exercised on the culprit. Now look at the other picture. The sepoy, for having, under some temporary excitement, refused to receive his pay, and endeavored to dissuade his comrades from receiving their's, is sentenced to two year's imprisonment, with hard labor,—thus degraded in his cast by a non-military punishment, and condemned to a great duration of physical suffering as well as loss of liberty,—an infliction which certainly cannot be called humane in comparison with the other. The man had committed a military offence of a nature peculiarly requiring a prompt example which the rest of the men *could witness*; and two or three hundred lashes would have answered this great end of military punishment, would not have at all degraded the man from his caste, would not (including the time for cure, and all) have been of more than eight or ten days' endurance, and would have preserved the man for the service on which he was going to embark, and probably rendered him a better soldier—certainly not a worse one—for the time to come. In a word, such a course would have been, both morally and physically, a more humane one to the individual than the long incarceration, with labor, to which he has been doomed; and in a disciplinary sense would have been more beneficial to the public service, than the turning the man out of it, *without* first making him a visible example to the mass of his comrades. In a purely public view, and without thinking of individual interest at all, to *flog* and turn him out, would be far more effectual than to *imprison* and turn him out; but even in the eyes of those mistaken philanthropists who think more of the individual than of the public, he must be held to be now subject to a much more grievous amount of suffering than under the former system would have been his lot.* The observations here made apply to the cases of several other men of the Volunteer regiment who have been tried, and similarly punished, about the same period with the above, but it is not necessary to our purpose to particularise the instances further,—one being, as regards the governing principle, just as sufficient as a hundred.—*Englishman, April.* 18

#### THE WHIG MINSTRY.

A Private Letter from London, dated 4th March, says:—"In spite of their blunders, such as the Newport and Monteagle business, the Whigs are certainly firmer in their seats than they have been for some years; and I have not met a Tory since the decision on the 'want of confidence' question, who speaks otherwise than despondingly—Lords Minto, Clarendon, Normanby and Howick, are spoken of as Lord Auckland's successors. Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration of Jamaica is most highly lauded both by political men and West Indians. They say he will be raised to the Peerage."—*Hurkaru, April* 20.

#### FRAUDS IN THE MILITARY FUND.

With our issue this evening we circulate the official statement of the frauds committed by the late Mr. H. Martindell, by withholding sums of money transmitted to the Military Widow's Fund, and to the Military Fund, by various subscribers.

The amount at present ascertained of monies thus stolen amounts to 2,31,350 rupees; we say "at present ascertained" because the accounts are not yet all gone through, but are yet in the course of strict investigation.

It is satisfactory to find that that which at one time we feared, viz. that the fraud might have been prevented, if any one of the Boards of Directors had used common circumspection, is not the case. With a sedulousness, a care, which is not usually the attribute of villainy, Mr. Martindell appears to have kept, to a certain extent, a double set of books;—for example, one Cash Book with entries of the monies *actually* received to shew the subscribers themselves; and another Cash Book with entries of the sums diminished by his robberies, to shew to the Directors and to balance the accounts.

By this means, if we understand it right, he was enabled readily to produce a book to the enquirer, whether Director or Subscriber, and the risk of detection was very trifling. At all events such a system was enough to frustrate even more than common caution; and as he was known to be a first rate accountant; as he took especial care to prepare the whole of the accounts with his own hand, which was mis-attributed to his habits of industry; as he was plausible and quiet; and as he had no expensive habits; he succeeded, not only in preventing any suspicion arising in the minds of the Directors; but even the Subscribers to the Widow's Fund, whom he had for years been defrauding, were so convinced of his honesty, and of his care of their interests, that they made it a *sine qua non* to their consent that their Fund should be conjoined with the Military Fund, that their Secretary should be retained! In short, Mr. Martindell duped all parties, and all were as devoid of suspicion as were the victims of Fouleroy.

It is easy to see now how the malversation might have been detected. It is easy to say that each Subscriber should occasionally have compared his account with those laid before the Direc-

* Illegible in MS.

* By the way this man was not properly described in the charge (and the same remark applies to some other Sepoys tried about the same time) as 'of the 47th regiment,' as well as of the volunteer regiment, for he must have been struck off the former corps, we apprehend, before his trial. Probably this defect may not legally vitiate the sentence, but it ought to have been avoided.

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tors, &c. ; and it is also easy to avoid the recurrence of such frauds. It is determined that the Secretary's Office in future shall not entertain cash transactions in any shape, but an arrangement as to another mode of payment is to be submitted to the Army. When we hear what is this proposed arrangement, we shall give our judgement of its merits.

The worst intelligence for the Subscribers, next to that of having been robbed, is that Mr. Martindell died insolvent ; and there is consequently no hope of recovering any part of the money stolen.

We have nothing further to observe at present, for it is almost needless to say how sincerely we sympataize with those who are injured, except that we shall continue attentive to the object, and place before them any further information which may accrue, as well as any observations that we may deem applicable.

Unfortunate speculations in Indigo, that rock of destruction to so many in India, were the temptation, we understand, which chiefly seduced the late wretched Secretary from honesty. This may be true, but the accounts shew that he was a defrauder from the beginning.

The mentioning of speculators in Indigo, reminds us of a very just observation of the Chief Judge of the English Bankruptcy Court. Messrs. Hurst and Robinson were booksellers, but who failed owning to speculating in Hops (a growth as fatal to the venturer in England as Indigo is in Hindoosthan.) "It is barely honest," said the Judge, "for a trader, unknown to his creditors, to speculate on goods in no way connected with his business. Would the present firm have been trusted so largely, if known to be Hop-speculators?"—*Courier, April* 18.

## AGRA.

### RELIEF OF THE TROOPS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

*To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.*

SIR,—Having in a late Paper seen the comfortable assurance given that steps had been taken to ensure the immediate relief of the troops now in Affghanistan, (a consummation devoutly to be wished; and rendered imperative, if justice be done them from their inefficient state,) we have since been anxiously on the *qui vive* for the confirmation of so desirable an event. You will, therefore, greatly relieve our suspense, by stating after what manner it is to be accomplished, for depend upon it unless. His Lordship take up the matter, those in authority here will sadly shilly on holding out the prospect of being able to dispense with the troops altogether ; (of which there is no present chance) until the season becomes too far advanced to admit of their commencing their return march this year. To obviate which, our excellent Governor General, who has already expressed his anxiety for their speedy return, if he really wishes his deeds to bear out his words, should adopt measures to despatch a relief at the latest by the beginning of September next, which would admit of our dispirited troops getting clear away before the passes be closed.

Depend upon it, not a man here, be he European or Native, but has had quite enough of this campaign and the *amor nummi*, not so inherent as to induce them to stay a day longer than compelled. A few possibly of your Correspondents however from this quarter, whose bread is buttered on both sides, may endeavour to mislead you into the erroneous belief that this is a paradise, and the men contented and happy.

Accounts from Bameean recently arrived, make mention of a *small* fight fought there between some Hazarehs, and the troops in which the former were worsted and every male except one, found in the fort into which they had retired, was killed. The women and children only saved by feelling a tree up which a man ascended to the turret, in which they had sought refuge and lowered them with ropes ; as the basement was set fire to. As to the merits of this affair, nothing is yet known, some defend and others condemn the line pursued by *the politicals*, from whom I only pray. "May the Lord deliver us." Where were your Correspondent's eyes, when he wrote an account of the winter amusements here. "He says, skates have not yet found their way here :" fudge, Mr. Editor, I assure you on my veracity I have seen ten pair at once on the Cabul Lake, and among them as *nasty* a performer on *wooden* skates as you *would* desire to see.

Yours obediently,

*Cabul, March* 28.—*Agra Ukhbar, April* 18.

### ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIANS KHIVA.

Letters have, we are assured, been received from Sir Alexander Burnes, asserting that a Russian army of 24,000 Cavalry and Infantry with 70 pieces of Artillery had positively arrived at Khiva, and are making every arrangement for their onward progress to Bokhara. Sir Alexander places implicit reliance on this, and strongly urges, that should it prove true, a British Army should cross the Hindoo Caucasus. Despatches to this effect have gone down to the Governor General, and, it is conjectured, that as a first step an Army of observation consisting of four Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of Cavalry and some Artillery will be formed.

In the face of all this, we fear there are little for holding out a prospect of relief to our Affghan friends. There is, we know, a very current and much credited report, that Her Majesty's 9th Regiment at present at Agra, the 5th and 1st Cavalry and some Native Corps, will proceed to the Westward, and as the intention of sending them appears to have been formed before what is mentioned above had transpired, the interference is that a relief was contemplated. A little time will, however, relieve the suspence of the Troops in Affganistan, if not, themselves.

Shah Shoojah was to leave Jullalabad for Cabool on the 20th March.—*Ibid.*

### THE BAMEEAN AFFAIR.

A Correspondent has obligingly supplied us with the following interesting account of another gallant little affair against the Hazarees beyond Bameean—the first that has yet appeared publicly. It originated, it appears in a quarrel regarding forage. The Hazreenus are one of the many lawless tribes of Khorasan, who follow plunder as an occupation whenever an opportunity offers.

The commencement of our Correspondent's account is abrupt, probably from a portion of it having miscarried or been omitted. We hope, in either case, he will be so kind as to supply it.

*Bameean, 16th March* 1840.

Branching off from this, in a S. W. direction is another valley, that of Fowladi, running to the foot of the snowy hills. At about seven miles distance are a considerable number of mud forts, the greater number being situated on some table land at the base of the mountains. These forts belong to two Chiefs,ains, Meer Moheb and Shah Nusser Beg, of whom the former is nominally supreme. The valley of Fowladi is well cultivated, and from it we have lately obtained a considerable quantity of forage. The Forts in our immediate neighbourhood having nearly been exhausted. The inhabitants have previously shewn themselves very willing to supply our wants ; but on the 13th instant, our Commissariat Agents were as usual employed in the purchase of forage, and a few Sowars attached to the Mission had gone to a fort belonging to Shah Nusser, to procure a small quantity of grain. Much to the surprise of our people the Hazaris not only refused them, but having assembled in considerable numbers, they commenced stoning them, and finally drove them off: to a threat from one of our men, their only answer was, "that we were *Caffres*, and might bring our *fouge* and guns as soon as we pleased." The Political Agent immediately sent to Shah Nusser Beg to inquire what his intentions were, and to ask whether he wished to be considered a friend or foe ; in the mean time, however, troops were held in readiness to march against the refractory Hazaris, should it prove necessary ; and about noon the next day, no conciliatory answer having been received, the party marched out. The detachment consisted of two 6 pounder guns, Horse Artillery, (under Lieutenant McKenzie,) 25 Horse Artillery troopers as Cavalry, 50 Affghan Sowars, and four companies 4th, His Majesty Shah Soojah's Force, (under Captain Hay) the whole being under the command of Captain Garbett : the Political Agent accompanying the detachment.

The first fort which we reached, was about 450 yards from the base of the table land, (which I before mentioned) the summit of which was crowned with men, armed with matchlocks. The inhabitants of the fort immediately shut their gates, and on Lieutenant Rattray (Assistant to the Political Agent,) advancing to parley with them, refused either to open or to come out. All attempts at an amicable arrangement having thus failed, the Political Agent requested the Commanding Officer to try what he could do : accordingly the guns were brought up, one was placed in position to bear upon the gateway within 25 yards, covered by flanking parties of Infantry, and the other opened a fire of shrapnell at 400 yards, on the party crowning the heights in front. Unfortunately the entrance to the fort was directly opposite to this table land, so we were exposed to fire both front and rear, and soon after we had commenced, a third fire opened on us from some heights on our left. Those in front at first cheered and seemed inclined to come down, but they contented themselves with keeping up a fire from matchlocks and jinjauls, while the besieged blazed away from the loopholes in the lower bastion. For a short time the fire was rather warm, but some few rounds of shrapnell and round shot soon cleared the heights in front, while a party of Infantry, and Rattray's Affghan Horse charged up those on our left, and drove the Hazaris before them. Meanwhile Lieut. McKenzie had succeeded in breaking down the fort gate, and had likewise fired several rounds into the tower bastion, from which the defenders kept up an annoying fire. As soon as the entrance was clear, Lieut. Broadfoot led in the storming party, and in less than an hour from the commencement of operations, the fort was in our possession, but the Huzaris still held out in the tower with the most determined obstinacy. The Qr.-Master Serjeant and some of the Goorkahs made several attempts to force an entrance, but from the narrowness of the door to the upper story (in which the defenders were) they were unable to accomplish this. Yield they would not, but continued to fire on our men, till at last we were obliged to have recourse to the dreadful expedient of setting fire to the boosa in the lower part of the tower—even this failed to have the desired effect, they still continued resolute, at length their fire ceased and we sent an Hazareh to them to tell them to come forth, the answer was that not a man was living ; none but women and children. Such was the case, the obstinate fools had resolutely suffered death, and from among the defenders of the Fort, only one man lived to tell the tale : this one was taken prisoner in one of the houses ; the women and children driven up by the fire seated themselves on the top of the tower, and with considerable difficulty we at length succeeded in getting them down in safety. In the mean time the men who had been driven from the hills on our left, were pursued by the Affghan Horse, until they sought refuge in some forts on the table land, these forts were the property of Meer Moheeb and on Lieutenant Rattray meeting that Chief, he declared that the men were not acting under his orders, promised that we should receive no further molestation from his forts, and vowed that Shah Nusser was a fool, and that he would bring him in himself—by force if necessary. Although the Capture of the Fort scarcely occupied an hour, yet before the works of destruction and of saving were completely accomplished, the day was so far advanced that it was determined that nothing further could be attempted that day. In order to reach those forts of Shah Nusser situated on the heights a head, we should have been obliged to haul the Guns by manual labour up an exceeding steep hill side : this would have occupied so much time, that it would have been night-fall before we could have opened upon any of the forts ahead. Such being the case and Bameean being little more than 6 miles distant, the Detachment returned to the lines, to await the result of some further interviews which the Political Agent wished to make, to put an end to the business if possible without more bloodshed. The troops behaved very well throughout, and the steadiness of the young Goorkah Sepoys did them infinite credit, they were for some time exposed to three fires, while they could do but little in return, indeed with the exception of the flanking parties who were employed in checking the fire from the fort, they were obliged to remain inactive for a considerable time. As for the Hazaris, those within the fort displayed the most resolute courage, it is difficult to find any reason, any motive for the obstinate resistance which they made. Lord had previous to our having went out against them, made every exertion to settle affairs amicably, wishing to investigate the cause of the quarrel and promising that justice should be dealt to the offender, of whichever party he might prove to be. But every attempt was fruitless ; they were resolutely bent upon resistance and actually sent to say that if we wanted boosa we must send our guns. Perhaps the fancied security of four walls gave them confidence, however they have now learnt their mistake and by all accounts they are in great consternation, and ready for flight to the hills should we again make our appearance. Meer Moheeb has come in, but Shah Nusser has not yet shewn himself, he thinks his head in jeopardy at present, and is they say waiting till our wrath shall be somewhat subsided. Considering the short time that this affair lasted and the small number of men engaged, our loss has been rather severe.

### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

*Artillery.*—1 European Laboratory Man, (Gunner 4th Company 2nd Battalion.)

WOUNDED.

*Artillery.*—1 Trooper, 1 Syce, 1 Horse (since dead.)

GOORKAH CORPS.

*Wounded.*—14 Privates, (2 since dead.)

AFFGHAN HORSE.

*Wounded.*—1 Sowar.

The European was shot through the head by a jinjaul ball, from the hill on our front, while trailing the gun directed against the Fort. All the wounds are gun-shot and most of them severe, two more of the Goorkahs are expected to die. It is difficult to gain any accurate information as to the loss sustained by the enemy. One account says, that they have lost 46 men, 10 killed in the Fort, 1 killed and 4 wounded by the Affghan Horse on the heights to our left, and 31 killed and wounded by shrapnel on the hill in our front. Another account states their total loss at 53.

P. S.—We have been much amused at the virulent and undeserved reprobation of Dr. Lord, by your correspondent "Conservative." Almost all his statements are exaggerations as far as I can judge, and on many points he has been misinformed.—*ibid.*

The following is also from the latest Letters from Cabool during the week : —

*Cabool, 27th March* 1840.

"Thank Heaven, the winter is over, and considering its severity, the thermometer sometimes being considerably below zero, we have lost comparatively few men, only 14, the 13th upwards of 30. The leaves are beginning to appear on the trees, and nature again to swell, though for the last ten days there has been incessant rain, which has brought down several houses, and threatened to level old Soojah's palace, which is in such a dilapidated state that Sturt strongly recommended its being pulled down ; but old obstinate, or as Mack calls him, that able and intelligent Monarch has refused to hear of it, swearing that he will inhabit no other than the dwelling of his ancestors, thereby proving at all events he has no fears, as far as the solidity of his caput is concerned. The main gaurd, originally the gateway near troops quarters, became so unsafe, that the guard was removed partly under the palace gateway, and the rest within the palace a night or two after some of the beams of the former came down by the rain, and two rooms of the latter, and every Sub who goes on duty being obliged to sleep there, makes his will. We had some capital skating on the lake which was frozen all over : also good duck shooting. They have established the Cabul Club, entrance one Gold Mohur and have already 47 subscribers ; at this you have periodical dinners, and can order breakfast or tiffin. Sinclair of the 13th, has just completed a boat for the lake, and others are on the stocks, so that there will be some little amusement. The Hissar is knee deep in mud, round which two Officers have to trudge day and night, Soojah returns about the 1st of May, and hopes his palace may be ready, they are hard at work beautifying it, but 'tis money thrown away, it must come down. Nicolson left this for Dera Ishmael Khan two days since, I never saw man so changed from illness, he took but 20 Affghans, and did not seem to set much store by his windpipe. He his still in an anomalous position neither soldier nor sailor, he says. The 42d and 43rd came here on the 2d, to Candahar, as well as Craigie's, Christie's, Griffin's and Bean's Corps. Woodburn's Macan's, Codrington, (the best of the whole 'tis said) and the Goorkahs as well as Anderson's come here. The dear little Goorkahs have been behaving well. They had a fight at Bameean lately with the Hazarees who collected in some numbers in three different positions, firing on them. Ratttray-Rattray tried firing without effect ; their only reply being, "Come on," forward they went. One party made for a fort and shut themselves in, but the 6 pounders soon effected an entrance for a storming party under Broadfoot, when they retreated to the turrets keeping up a good fire, from whence they were at last smoaked out, and all but one (15 in number) killed—women and children only saved by feeling a tree and placing it against the turret, up which a man ascended and lowered them down. Whilst this went on, another party was on an adjacent hill, but surrendered so soon as another 6 pounder was brought into play, and the Goorkahs and Affghan horse appeared near them. An European, laboratory man, was killed, as well as three Goorkahs and about seven wounded. Garbett got a ball through his sleeve, and Rattray thro' his coat tail. Broadfoot is to have a Huzareh Corps. The men, I hear, detest H———, and the Sergeant Major wants to resign Woodburn's camp muster above 200 or 250 men from sickness and Bean's Corps is sadly deteriorated. The barracks built for the 13th, are to be appropriated to the 500 women coming up, and we are all to turn out into Camp next month. No one to live in the Balliah Hissar, except the King and Macnaghten, who has built a devilish comfortable house at Government expense, taking part of the workmen that should have been employed housing the troops, which is not yet commenced. I fear we shall sadly suffer in Camp at the first, as the entire country is under water. Mackinnon has been ill, but better now. I wish you would discover from your Editor on what he founded his knowledge as to our being positively relieved, we are all most anxious to hear about it, and nothing further has appeared."—*Ibid.*

CIRCULAR, NO. 150, MEERUT, MARCH 1840.

*To officer Commanding Regiment, Meerut.*

Sir,—Major General Elphinstone, C. B. Commanding the Division, having had under his consideration the proceedings of some recent Courts of Requests held at Meerut, has requested Major Genl. Walker, Commanding the Station, to communicate his sentiments in regard to Officers appearing before such Courts, and which he begs you will be good enough to impart to those under your command without however promulgating any orders on the subject.

Major Genl. Elphinstone, C. B. considers, that the character of the service must suffer by Officers being constantly summoned before Courts of Requests and submitting themselves to the compulsory payment of any just demands against them. Of this conduct he is determined on all occasions to mark his most decided disapprobation, and any leave or indulgence which may be in his power to grant, will be withheld from those under the award of a Court of Request, excepting in cases of an urgent nature and particularly recommended by Commanding Officers. The M. G. does not however mean by this that he will not forward applications for general leave sent in the usual manner, and at the same time he wishes it to be clearly understood that officers need not be hereby deterred from fearlessly defending themselves in a Court of Requests against any unjust demands or attempts at imposition. But to have servant's or shopkeeper's claims substantiated against them in a public Court, he cannot but deem derogatory to their character, and he hopes that the few who have inconsiderately risked their reputation in this way, may, by now imitating the honorable example of their comrades, avoid for the future a line of conduct tending to lower and bring discredit on the service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CHARLES CHEAPE,
*Brigade Major.*

—*Ibids*

## European Intelligence.

LORD ELDON AND THE CHANCELLORSHIP—Shortly after Lord Eldon succeeded to the chancellorship, after the resignation of the Whig government of 1806, he is reported to have exclaimed to a right reverend bishop, "Lord Erskine, I am sure need not envy me; for I am confident it is far better to be a dray horse than a Lord Chancellor." When this observation was reported to Erskine, he observed, "Why then does he not resign, and put a stronger horse into the team?"—*Law and Lawyers.*

DEATH CAUSED BY FRIGHT.—A singular instance of the fatal effects of fright occurred at Park-end Colliery, in the Forest Dean, a few days since. As the men were working in one of the coal-pits a quantity of coals suddenly fell from the side, and falling on a man, named William Biddington, much injured him. The other men hastened to afford him relief, and one of them, named Charles Oiler, became so alarmed as to become speechless and insensible ; and on being carried to his home was attended by his surgeon, who used his best endeavours to restore him, but without effect, and in a few hours he died. He was a very steady quiet man, about 23 years of age. Biddington is, we are happy to hear, in a fair way of recovery. An inquest, was held before Mr. W. J. Ellis, and a verdict returned agreeably to the facts of the case.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon a fine young woman, named Ellen Peter, residing at No. 16, Bland ford-street, Manchester-square, was standing by the parlour fire playing with two children, a portion of her clothing, owing to a current of air, was drawn between the bars of the grate, and the whole was instantly in a blaze. The poor creature, in a state of frenzy, rushed into the street, screaming in a most heartrending manner and notwithstanding the exertions of a gentleman who alighted from gig, and those of Shoveller, 155 D, the flames were not extinguished until nearly every vestige of her apparel was consumed. A coach was procured, in which the sufferer was promptly conveyed to Middlesex Hospital; but from the serious injury both externally and internally, which she had received, there is scarcely any chance of her recovery.

*The Comic Latin Grammar.*—We must not venture beyond a slight notice of this irresistibly humorous volume, lest we become infected by the waggish spirit of the author, and lose our sober vein in his regions of extravagant comicality. The whole grammar of the Latin language is unfolded in this volume through such a series of puns, jokes, odd contrasts, and ridiculous illustrations, that while the reader is really acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments in the best possible way, he is all the time convulsed with laughter. It is quite impossible to do justice to this production by a description; nor can we find space for extracts sufficiently numerous to indicate its peculiar merits. But we cannot deprive our readers of the amusement of reading the following specimen of a series of metrical exercises on the "Propria Quæ Maribus."

*Air.*—"Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen."

All names of the male kind you masculine call.
Ut sunt (for example), Divorum,
Mars, Bacolus, Apollo, the deities all,
And Cato, Virgilius, virrrum,
Latin's a bore, and bothers me sore,
Oh! how I wish that my lesson was o'er,
Fluviorum, ut Tibris, Orontes likewise,
Fine rivers in ocean that lost are,
And Mensium—October an instance supp—
Ventorum, ut libs, Notus, Auster:
Latin's a bore, &c.

Again : take a specimen of the definition of a verb :—

A verb is the chief word in every *sentence, as suspendatur* per collum, let him be hanged by the neck.

It expresses the action or being of a thing. Ego *sum* sapiens, I am a wise man. Tu *es* stultus, thou art a fool. Non hic amice, *pernoctas*, you don't lodge here, Mr. Ferguson.

The *Eton Grammar* is literally shivered to atom in this exquisite piece of satire, which is justly entitled to the praise of being the richest specimen of classical wit that has appeared since the juvenile days of CANNING.

*Extracts from Holy Writ and various Authors, &c. By Captain Sir Nesbit J. Willoughby.*—This volume is designed chiefly for the use of soldiers and sailors, and consists of a selection of short striking passages from Scripture and the writings of divines. The compilation is executed in a careful and discriminating spirit, and reflects credit upon the motives and religious zeal of the author.

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS *at the* GAZETTE OFFICE, *by* NOWROJEE HORMUZJEE, *No.* 1, *Nisbet Lane, Fort, where all communications, addressed to the* EDITOR, *will be received.*